

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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## LESSONS OF THE WAR

Many things have come to pass in Tonopah since the United States declared war against Germany. During the one year and a half that this country has been in the big struggle the customs, the habits, and the traits of the citizens of the camp have been subjected to a decided change. Eighteen months ago hundreds of miners received their pay in gold and silver. The penny was practically unknown, in fact, it was such a low down cur in the coin realm that the postoffice had the burdensome job of sending hundreds of the khaki-colored pieces to the east. Bargain sales, endeavoring to uplift the pauper penny, added to the difficulty for change was given in the form of one and two cent postage stamps.

Many moons ago citizens of Tonopah had no idea of what it was to save. Shoes were seldom half-soled, dresses infrequently remade and slashed into something serviceable, sugar was plentiful, coal and wood cheap and almost inexhaustible, and postal savings seldom increased.

How was Tonopah fixed in the amusement line? Two picture shows ran first class films three times a day at that time. Dances usually averaged about three a week.

At the present time the conditions are practically reversed. King gold has been dethroned and Mr. Bill is now holding the once honored, and even revered, position. The lowly one-cent piece has risen to heights never dreamed of for it is now found in gold mesh bags—mingling with the rouge, powder puff, dollars, and paper bills. The cur is now a full blooded coin making itself in great demand at every store, show, and place of amusement. Uncle Sam regards it as the most essential article on the market. If it was not for the penny, where would the war taxes be today?

Saving has become a second nature to the citizens of Tonopah. Shoes are salvaged and repaired time and time again. Dresses are remodeled frequently, despite the fact that the material is of a poorer quality. A person today is regarded as wealthy if the government regulations are obeyed. Postal savings deposits have increased in number and quantity, notwithstanding the fact that thousands of dollars have been invested in thrift and war savings stamps and Liberty bonds.

The picture shows have diminished. Dances are now given one night a week, with an occasional hop between the weeks ends. Even this form of amusement is back-firing for a great many Tonopah boys and young men have joined different branches of the service. The young women are also absent from the lists for they have enlisted in Red Cross nursing, munition, ambulance, yeoman, and war work.

Every citizen is saving night and day, and many anxious hours are occupied in conceiving some idea that will help win the war and bring their loved ones back from across the pond before another year has passed. Nearly every citizen is 100 per cent American, and those who are not, will soon catch the fever and be admitted into the ranks.

## RECLAIMING ARID LANDS

CURIOUSLY enough it is through the agency of the amendment of a Nevada senator—Senator Newlands, that California is seeking to secure congressional aid for the reclamation of arid lands for the use of returned soldiers. This is an amendment to the rivers and harbor bill which makes it possible for the president to initiate such measures through appointment of a commission. Nevada should not lose time in emulating the example of the adjoining state which is pressing for recognition of a project to reclaim 162,000 acres in southern California. The land boomers from that section are on the job day and night when the question of gaining population is raised for we find that the Los Angeles chamber of commerce has already memorialized the president to recommend the necessary legislation for providing ways and means for draining wet lands and to develop an adequate water supply for the irrigation of arid land wherever there are such undeveloped public areas. Such lands, as soon as drainage or irrigation could be provided would be thrown open for entry on easier terms than have prevailed in the past and men now in military service would be given preference in allotment. Nevada can do better than this by demanding enlargement of the Lahontan project where there is a supply of water capable of irrigating twice the area already under cultivation. All that is needed is to have the government prepare the land for settlers by leveling and installing laterals and then offering it to returning soldiers on easy terms.

After a flood of criticisms and complaints had poured into the offices of the railroad administration, Director General McAdoo issued a public statement in which he said that "criticisms and suggestions will be extremely helpful." He is probably making a necessity his choice. However that may be, the public will watch with interest to see whether complaints concerning railway service are any more effective than complaints of mail service.

Imports for July, \$241,000,000 in value; customs duties collected, but \$15,837,890, or about 6.5 per cent ad valorem on all imports, and no attention being paid by the Democratic majority in congress to our ports as a source of greater revenue. Under Republican rates, July importations would have paid about \$43,000,000.

American wage earners are just now reaping a rich harvest. It remains for them to determine whether they will spend their earnings as they go or put a large portion away in the form of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps so that in future years they may have an income in the form of interest—an income in addition to that received for daily toil.

The "German Great General Staff," whose headquarters were at Spa, Belgium, is now moving Rhineward. The boys shooting the heavy artillery must have made it pretty warm for them or they

would have stayed 'til the death. It is another case of the fox and the sour grapes.

Rumors are again current that Jess Willard is anxious to fight Dempsey and donate the proceeds to the Red Cross. Evidently Jess was not in the least perturbed over the results of the Fulton-Dempsey affair.

"Ham Falls."—Headline in Los Angeles Times. The allies may rejoice but we have not seen any change in the price.

Make the Hun retreat faster, buy W. S. S.

# 5000 MEN EMPLOYED PICKING SALVAGE OFF THE BATTLEFIELD

(Correspondence Associated Press)

AT AMERICAN SUPPLY HEAD-

QUARTERS, TOURS, FRANCE, AUG. 10.

Two carloads of hair brushes abandoned by American soldiers in camps were among the wreckage of battle brought today to the great salvage depot of the American army here. This was only one little item in the grist of debris and litter from the fighting zone which has been carefully gathered up and sent here for restoration.

Five thousand persons are employed in renovating and repairing this wreckage. The material thus saved and restored to use or sold amounted in value last month to \$2,500,000.

In the big battle around Chateau Thierry, as our fighting men went over the top they were followed closely by detachments of non-combatant troops to grope amid the wreckage and debris and save it from complete abandonment and loss. Each detachment comprised twenty-nine enlisted men and an officer. They had trucks and derricks and all the paraphernalia for gathering broken-down cannon, rifles, cartridge belts, helmets, clothing, and the vast stores of abandoned arms and material left in the track of the contest, and to send it back to the salvage depot here.

Strange things have come out of this war, but none stranger than this gigantic salvage plant where everything from crippled guns and cannon to old army shoes and caps is saved from total loss and turned back to some useful end at the front. At first people looked at it as a freak. There was nothing like it in the civil war or the more recent modern wars. It started on a small scale with 200 hands.

But now, after a few months, it is a monster industry, with huge buildings and towering stacks. It will save the government \$35,000,000 the first year, and it may reach \$50,000,000. This is no freak; it is cold, hard saving of millions of dollars, at a time when material is scarce and shipping difficult. It is the anti-waste campaign brought to its highest development by a huge government undertaking.

Going over the plant today there was an opportunity to see the remarkable details of this salvage. The wreckage of the battlefield is only one of the sources of this salvage, explained our escort, but it is the greatest source. As men spring into action, they throw aside everything not absolutely essential. There is besides the litter of the actual fighting, broken and abandoned goods of every conceivable nature.

It is not only what is left by our own troops, but what is left by the enemy, often great stocks of arms, ammunition, bayonets and every kind of fighting material.

Even when there is no battle, the mere shift of a division of troops leaves an enormous stock of abandoned goods. Moved on short orders, the men pick up a few fighting essentials—guns, blankets, emergency rations—and leave the rest behind, books, extra clothes, shoes, etc. The men arrive from America with an undue amount of clothing; it is trimmed down at the first training camp; again it is trimmed down as they go to the front, and each new trimming of thousands of men means another huge stock for salvage.

In the main building, a quarter of a mile long, there was the roar of a vast diversified industry, with over 4000 women workers and a thousand men, with long batteries of sewing machines such as one sees in the great factory districts; with the same huge installation of engines, boilers, disinfecting plants, laundries; and the whirl of big metal machines for making over the many branches of ordnance.

Hundreds of women were sorting the uniforms and underclothing just come from the salvage processes. There were some 200,000 blouses, on these towering shelves, and as many more of all the other articles of soldier wear. They were in bundles, looking very fresh and clean, quite like the stock of a well-equipped clothing establishment. The women were arranging the garments in three classes.

German prisoners get not the best, to be sure, and not the same goods as our own men, but worn goods in a fair state of preservation. It seemed to be an answer to the out-

cry that the German prisoners were getting the same as our men.

It was the same with the infinite variety of army equipment going through the salvage process, rubber boots and arctic, shelter tents, harness for artillery, saddles, bridles, stirrups. All of it was on a prodigious scale, 50,000 garments a day; 1000 pairs of rubber boots a day at the army price of \$2.65 a pair. The salvage of all kinds of rubber articles was 99 per cent, or almost a complete saving of everything received.

More than a million dollars worth of clothing was saved last month, and the magnitude of the work as a whole can be judged from these figures of the output: Shoes, \$325,120; clothing, \$1,307,306; harness and leather, \$57,000; rubber, \$90,000; canvas and webbing, \$35,000.

Besides restoring articles for use, every scrap of wool cloth, leather, metal, hat-bands, is saved to be turned into some other form of useful article, or is sold. The sale of junk, tin cans and scraps last month netted 18,400 francs.

The women workers are chiefly French and Belgian, many of them refugees from the invaded districts, so that the work has this further useful end for some 4000 women. They get from 6 to 7 francs a day, working from 7 to 11:30, and from 1:30 to 6. The wages paid last month were 711,400 francs. But all the cost of wages and new material was less than 10 per cent of the value of the articles produced for

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP IT FOR REFERENCE AS THERE WILL BE OTHERS

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Milk, 7 cans.....	1.00	Hills Coffee, 2 1/2-lb. tin.....	.95
		Hills Coffee, 5-lb. tin.....	1.85
CANNED VEGETABLES		Schillings Tea, per lb. 50c; 1/2.....	.25
Corn, Beans, Peas, Tomatoes, 3.....	.50	M. J. B. Tea, per lb. 50c; 1/2.....	.25
for		Tetley's Tea, per lb.....	.65
CANNED FRUITS		Lipton's Tea, per lb.....	.75
"Our Taste" brand, per can.....	.30	Egg Brand Noodles, Macaroni, per	
Folger's Coffee, per lb.....	.30	Spaghetti and Vermicelli, per	
Folger's Coffee, 3-lb. tin.....	.80	pkg.....	.10
M. J. B. Coffee, per lb. can.....	.40	Boone County Beans, per can.....	.10
M. J. B. Coffee, 2 1/2-lb. tin.....	.95	American Sardines, per tin.....	.10

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# YANKS LEAD, GENERALS FOLLOW SAYS ABLE FRENCH COMMANDER

(By Charles H. Grasty)

PARIS, Sept. 5.—When I drove to General Mangin's headquarters near Juvigny and met the commander whose name and fame have become

so well known in America in these last few weeks through his command of some of our finest troops between the Ourcq and the Vesle, I told him that the fact that so many of our troops had served in his army and had won such fine success under his leadership that America would like to have a message of some kind from him.

"Say this for me," he said: "It is easy to lead Americans to victory. In fact, they take their generals with them as upon an onrushing tide."

General Mangin's experience with the Americans has made him thoroughly familiar with their material, and when the high command placed in his hands the lance for the thrust at the German north of the Alsace, he promptly put a sharp American tip on it.

The American troops in this sector include many who speak German, and the prisoners talk to them in their own language, and more freely. Many of them are men who voluntarily, and from a military viewpoint, needlessly surrendered. One lot said their officers had one by one disappeared "to attend a conference" somewhere behind. They did not see the use of going on without officers, so they came across into our lines. It is doubtful if many German companies, without officers to club and pistol them into fighting, could now resist the temptation to follow the example of these troops.

I felt in with American soldiers from a section where the German-American element is strong. I would not call these youths German-Americans, for there wasn't a trace of "kultur" in them. If their forebears ever had any of it, it has all been bred out, which is the greatest glory of our political and social system. We take the newcomer and he becomes a part of us.

From what I have seen in this war, I would trust all the various new elements in our population as fully as revolutionary stock. I have never seen more true-hearted Americans than these splendid fellows from the middle west, with their German names, of a single case of disloyalty has appeared in the whole army as far as I know.

In a round way, perhaps, every fourth name in the ranks is German. We have no better soldiers. They are too confident of their own Americanism to have any sensitiveness or self-consciousness.



PETE HALLORAN

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR

Constable of Tonopah Township

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